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I hereby certify that this paper (along with any paper referred to as being attached or enclosed) is being deposited with the United States Postal Service on the date shown below with sufficient postage as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: Box Missing Parts, Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231.

Warren A. Sklar

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Date: July 15, 2002

Attorney Docket No: GUDYP102USD

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of	:	
Paul R. Goudy, Jr.	:	Art Unit: 1741
Serial No:10/046,569	:	Examiner: Not Assigned
Filed: January 10, 2002	:	

For: CORONA GENERATOR, REACTOR AND METHOD

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT
AND
RESPONSE TO NOTICE TO FILE MISSING PARTS

Box Missing Parts
Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

This paper is a PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT adding claims 7-103 and also is responsive to the Notice To File Missing Parts mailed February 15, 2002, in the application noted above. The new claims 7-103 follow below.

A copy of the mentioned Notice To File Missing Parts is enclosed herewith.

Also enclosed is a Letter To The Draftsman with attached formal drawings.

A Petition and Fee Sheet for a three month extension of time accompanies this response.

A check in the amount of \$2104.00 is enclosed to cover the costs associated for the filing of these papers. (\$65.00 for the late fee surcharge; \$1579.00 for the

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filing fee for a small entity; and \$460.00 for the Petition and Fee for a three month extension of time).

In the Claims:

Please add new claims 7-103, as follows:

7. An electrical discharge device to ionize a fluid, comprising:
a first electrode having a number of discharge sites to discharge electrically with respect to the fluid, and
a charging path to supply current to the discharge sites,
wherein the discharge sites and charging path are related for charging the discharge sites in series
and discharging the discharge sites in parallel.
8. The electrical discharge device of claim 7, further comprising a plurality of input electrodes and a pair of counter electrodes.
9. The electrical discharge device of claim 8, wherein at least one of the plurality of input electrodes is a metal wire.
10. The electrical discharge device of claim 8, wherein the pair of counter electrodes comprise of an electrically conductive material on a dielectric material.
11. The electrical discharge device of claim 8, wherein at least one of the counter electrodes is mounted on an electrically non-conductive dielectric tube.
12. The electrical discharge device of claim 11, wherein the dielectric tube is glass.
13. The electrical discharge device of claim 7, further comprising a holder to hold and to shape the path of the first electrode.
14. The electrical discharge device of claim 13, wherein the first electrode is wrapped around the holder.
15. The electrical discharge device of claim 14, wherein the holder is electrically non-conductive.
16. The electrical discharge device of claim 14, wherein the holder is comprised of a plurality of protrusions and a plurality of recesses.

17. The electrical discharge device of claim 16, wherein the input electrodes are wound around the holder as a helical coil.

18. The electrical discharge device of claim 16, further comprising at least one spacer disk to minimize air flow in the holder and contain the air flow to the space between the recesses of the holder and the interior walls of a dielectric tube.

19. The electrical discharge device of claim 7, wherein the first electrode is woven into an electrically non-conductive fabric located relative to the dielectric and the counter electrode.

20. The electrical discharge device of claim 7, wherein the first electrode is a wire in helical shape.

21. The electrical discharge device of claim 7, the first electrode being located in a tube off center from the tube axis.

22. The electrical discharge device of claim 21, wherein the tube is a dielectric material, and a further electrode is outside the interior of the tube.

23. The electrical discharge device of claim 22, wherein the further electrode is a conductor wrapped about at least a portion of the exterior of the tube.

24. The electrical discharge device of claim 22, wherein the further electrode has discontinuities therein to cause discontinuity in electric field between the first and further electrodes.

25. The electric discharge device of claim 22, wherein the further electrode comprises a counter electrode for cooperating with the first electrode to establish electric field therebetween when electrically energized, and wherein the first electrode is located in off-center relation to the counter electrode whereby selected portions of the first electrode are in closer proximity to the counter electrode than other portions of the first electrode thereby to define respective discharge sites.

26. A method of ionizing a fluid, comprising
directing the fluid in a flow path while providing a number of separate electrical discharges into the fluid at different respective sites along the flow path.

27. The method of claim 26, wherein flow path and discharges occur in one tube.

28. The method of claim 26, further comprising mixing the fluid as it travels along the flow path while electrical discharges occur therein.

29. A discharge system, comprising
a pair of electrodes between which electrical discharge may occur to ionize a medium that is to be provided to a fluid,
at least one of the electrodes comprising the fluid,
an input to the electrodes to provide electrical potential to provide for electrical discharge between the electrodes.

30. The discharge system of claim 29, further comprising a hollow dielectric tube to provide for the delivery of air as the fluid to the system.

31. The discharge system of claim 30, wherein the dielectric tube has an air inlet and an exit, the tube has a number of openings therein as part of a flow path therein, and wherein the size and number of openings in the dielectric tube is coordinated with the amount of air flowing through the discharge system such that the cross-sectional area of the sum of the openings is substantially equal to the size of the exit area of the source of air flow.

32. The discharge system of claim 29, comprising an electrical conductor cooperative with the non-fluid electrode to establish an electric field.

33. The discharge system of claim 32, wherein the electrical conductor circumscribes at least part of the tube.

34. The discharges system of claim 33, wherein the electrical conductor includes discontinuous areas to effect a separation electrically in the sections of electrical discharge by the non-fluid electrode.

35. An electrical discharge system for providing a discharge into one fluid for delivery into a second fluid, comprising

a first electrode exposed to the one fluid,
a second electrode,

a dielectric material separating the electrodes, and
wherein the dielectric material is part of a check valve separating the one and second fluids.

36. The system of claim 35, wherein the second electrode comprises at least part of the second fluid.

37. The system of claim 36, further comprising a check valve separating the first and second fluids allowing the one fluid to flow through the check valve into the second fluid, wherein an electrical discharge occurs into the one fluid at the check valve thereby to provide ionized medium at the check valve for direct delivery into the second fluid.

38. The system of claim 37, wherein the time for delivery of the ionized medium into the second fluid is less than about one second to provide for such delivery prior to recombination of the ionized medium.

39. The system of claim 35, wherein the second fluid is the second electrode.

40. The system of claim 39, wherein the second fluid provides cooling for the dielectric material.

41. The system of claim 35, wherein the dielectric material is flexible.

42. The system of claim 35, further comprising a check valve separating the one and second fluids, the check valve including a seat, and at least one of the seat and the dielectric material is movable relative to the other.

43. The system of claim 35, further comprising a check valve separating the one and second fluids, and wherein the electric discharge occurs in close proximity to the check valve to ionize the one fluid for direct delivery as ionized medium into the second fluid prior to recombination of the ionized medium.

44. The system of claim 35, wherein the dielectric material is attached to the first electrode

45. The system of claim 44, further comprising a hollow dielectric tube to provide for the delivery of air to the system.

46. The system of claim 45, said dielectric tube is connected to a source of air flow and to one of the electrodes, and further comprising an elastomeric plug in the dielectric tube cooperative with the dielectric tube as a check valve.

47. A method of providing an ionized species into a fluid, comprising initiating an electrical discharge into the fluid at different respective sites along a flow path to ionize at least some of the fluid as such ionized species.

48. The method of claim 47, wherein the flow path and electrical discharge are in an elongate tube.

49. The method of claim 48, comprising directing a fluid along a flow path in the tube while an electrode in the tube and an electrode external of the tube create an electric field therebetween and the electrode in the tube discharges into the fluid.

50. The method of claim 49, wherein the electrode in the tube has a number of electrical discharge sites that charge generally in electrical series and discharge substantially electrically isolated from each other.

51. The method of claim 48, further comprising passing air along the flow path through a gap between the wall of the tube and an electrode in the tube to ionize at least one constituent of the air.

52. The method of claim 51, wherein the ionized constituent is oxygen to form ozone.

53. The method of claim 52, comprising delivering the ozone through a check valve into a second fluid.

54. The method of claim 52, wherein the distance between the gap and the location where the ozone is delivered into the second fluid is small to enable such delivery prior to recombination of the ozone.

55. The method of claim 51, wherein the electrical discharges are generated in a predetermined sequence relative to the size and number of gaps.

56. The method of claim 55, wherein the electrical discharge occurs in the smallest size gap first.

57. The method of claim 55, wherein the electrical discharge occurs in the largest gap last.

58. The method of claim 52, wherein the delivery of ozone is into the second fluid in diffuse manner.

59. The method of claim 58, wherein the diffuse delivery of ozone into the second fluid is carried out via an air stone.

60. The method of claim 47, further comprising mixing fluid flowing along the flow path.

61. The method of claim 60, said mixing comprising using at least part of an electrode in the flow path to effect mixing.

62. An electrical discharge device for ionizing a first medium for delivery into a second medium, comprising

a first electrode,

a second electrode,

a dielectric between the electrodes,

wherein the electrodes are separated by a gap to provide electrical potential difference to allow an electrical discharge into the first medium, and

a check valve for selective flow control of the first medium into the second medium and for adjusting the size of the gap.

63. The device of claim 62, wherein the first and second electrodes provide electric field when coupled to an electrical power supply, and one of the first medium and second medium is an electrode into which electrical discharge occurs.

64. The system of claim 62, wherein the check valve comprises a tube and a plug in the tube, and wherein at least one of the tube and plug comprise flexible material.

65. The system of claim 64, wherein the flexible material comprises the dielectric.

66. The system of claim 62, wherein the check valve comprises a relatively rigid material and a seat, and wherein at least one of the relatively rigid material and the seat is movable relative to the other.

67. The system of claim 66, wherein the second medium comprises the second electrode.

68. The system of claim 66, wherein the relatively rigid material comprises the dielectric.

69. The system of claim 62, further comprising a plurality of gaps to provide electrical potential difference to allow an electrical discharge into the first medium.

70. The system of claim 62, wherein there is a plurality of the first electrodes and a plurality of the second electrodes.

71. The system of claim 62, wherein the first electrode is electrically conductive.

72. The system of claim 71, wherein the first electrode is a hollow electrically conductive tube.

73. The system of claim 72, wherein the cross-sectional area of the interior volume of the electrically conductive tube electrode is smaller than the cross-sectional area of the zone in which the ionized medium is discharged into the second medium.

74. The system of claim 73, further comprising an air pump attached to the distal end of the electrically conductive tube electrode.

75. The system of claim 62, wherein the first electrode is a liquid electrode.

76. The system of claim 75, wherein the liquid electrode is contained in a dielectric tube.

77. The system of claim 76, wherein the first electrode is located coaxially within the dielectric tube.

78. The system of claim 62, further comprising a power source to supply a voltage between the electrodes to cause at least one electrical discharge.

79. The system of claim 78, wherein the power source is a high voltage alternating current power supply.

80. A method of ionizing a fluid, comprising
directing a first fluid into a second fluid via a check valve that has a movable
portion to allow fluid flow in a give direction, and
providing an electrical discharge between first and second electrodes into said
first fluid, and

wherein the second fluid is one of the electrodes.

81. A method of claim 80, wherein the first fluid is air, and further comprising
pumping air through the check valve.

82. A method of claim 80, further comprising using the second fluid to
provide cooling of heat created by electrical discharges.

83. A method of claim 80, further comprising providing an electrical input
between the first electrode and the second electrode to cause electrical discharge.

84. A method of claim 80, wherein at least part of the check valve is one of
the electrodes and further comprising self-centering the check valve electrode during
use.

85. An electrical portable fluid treatment device, comprising
a fluid flow device immersible into a treatable fluid,
a pump to pump an ionizable fluid through the fluid flow device into the
treatable fluid, and

an electrode arrangement to provide a potential difference to allow an electrical
discharge to occur below the surface of the treatable fluid in response to an electrical
input to ionize the ionizable fluid flowing through the fluid flow device.

86. The device of claim 85, wherein the fluid is water and the fluid flow
device is a tube immersible into the water during use.

87. The device of claim 85, further comprising an electrical power supply
detachable from the electrode arrangement.

88. The device of claim 85, further comprising a battery electrical power
supply.

89. The device of claim 88, further comprising a timer to shut down the electrical power supply after a prescribed time.

90. The device of claim 85, said electrode arrangement including a first electrode and an electrical connection to the treatable fluid as a second electrode, and wherein at least part of the fluid flow device is a dielectric separating the electrodes and separating the ionizable fluid and the treatable fluid.

91. The device of claim 85, further comprising an electrical power supply, and a ground circuit for the electrical power supply is connected to disable the power supply unless the electrode arrangement and the electrical power supply are interconnected.

92. The device of claim 85, further comprising one or more openings in the fluid flow device to provide an outlet for fluid flow.

93. The device of claim 85, wherein the electrode arrangement includes a portion of the treatable fluid.

94. The device of claim 93, wherein the treatable fluid provides cooling of heat generated by electrical discharges.

95. A device for discharging electrons into a flowing fluid, comprising an electrode arrangement supplying electrons into the flowing fluid, and a mixer mixing the fluid as electrons are supplied thereto.

96. The device of claim 95, wherein the electrode arrangement supplies electrons to the fluid at a number of different places spread out along the flow path.

97. A method of providing electrical discharge to a flowing fluid, comprising, directing fluid along a flow path, providing electrical discharge into the fluid at a number of places along the flow path, and

providing for fluid mixing along the flow path between respective places.

98. An electrical discharge device for discharging into a fluid, comprising a container for a fluid therein, a first electrode in the container to receive electrical charge, the electrode having a number of discharge sites separated by sections of

electrical conductor therebetween, a further electrode cooperative with the first electrode to establish electric field therebetween, wherein the discharge sites are positionally closer to the further electrode than are the sections of electrical conductor thereby to tend to allow the discharge sites to charge in electrical series and to discharge substantially independently.

99. The device of claim 98, wherein the discharges sites during discharging act as distributed capacitance along a length of the electrode.

100. The device of claim 98, wherein the container comprises an elongate tube.

101. The device of claim 100, further comprising a motionless mixer in the tube.

102. The device of claim 101, wherein the electrode is elongate having an axis and extends along the tube, and wherein the electrode comprises a twisted wire having portions functioning as discharge sites and portions functioning as the electrical conductor therebetween, and respective adjacent discharge sites being and different angular relation to each other about the axis.

103. The device of claim 101, wherein the electrode is a wire coiled about a dielectric rod.

REMARKS

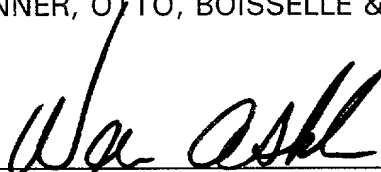
If the Examiner has any questions, he/she is respectfully requested to telephone applicant's attorney at the number below.

Please charge any additional fee, or credit any overpayment, to our Deposit Account No. 18-0988, Order No. GUDYP102USD. A duplicate copy of this letter is enclosed.

Respectfully submitted,

RENNER, OTTO, BOISSELLE & SKLAR, LLP

By



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7/15/02

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